Mr. R. Gopalaswami Iyer read extracts from the Address of the Dewan to the Representative Assembly in 1919. Here it is stated that freeships will continue and hat the allotment for scholarships will be increased. Freeships are attached to scholarships for the backward and the depressed classes. It should be settled whether the percentage of freeships will include those attached to the above scholarships. The question of these boys that attend schools in the cities is different from those who come from villages. Opportunity was given for a free discussion of the Education Memorandum before it was passed through. Likewise, criticisms may be invited with regard to the question of freeships and scholarships. It is understood that the Grant-in-aid Code is about to be revised. Public opinion may be invited and well discussed before final orders are passed.

Mr. C. Subba Rao.—I have already referred to this matter in the memorandum presented by the Brahmin representatives on the Miller Committee Report. The Backward Class Scholarships Committees award freeships. Enquiries may be made in this matter as to the previous and present practice.

First Member of Council.—It was explained by me giving statistics at the previous session of the Representative Assembly that the percentage of freeships granted are very liberal and it is not clear where the hardship lies.

Dewan.—The draft Grant-in-aid Code will be published for criticism.

(*Vide.*—Dewan's concluding remarks in Appendix G.)

SUBJECT No. 62.

Freeship Rules to continue as they were.

Messrs. H. Krishna Sastry, Krishnarajpete Taluk; C. Narasimhaiya Heggaddevankote Taluk; N. Rajagopala Iyengar, the Bar. Association, Mysore, and S. Krishnaswami Rao, Mysore Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—The Rules for the payment of scholarships, freeships and half freeships may continue as they were before.

Note.—Discussed with Subject No. 61.

SUBJECT No. 63.

Increase in the number of Scholarships and Freeships.

Messrs. (*a*) M. Venkataramaiya, Manjarabad Taluk and (*b*) C. Venkataramaiya, Channarayapatna Taluk.

Summary of Representation.—(*a*) The number of Scholarships and Freeships may be increased.

(*b*) It is learnt that scholarships granted according to rank in examinations have been merged in the scholarships granted to backward communities. Scholarships according to rank may be granted to candidates without any distinction of caste or creed.

Note.—Discussed with Subject No. 61.

SUBJECT No. 64.

Facilities to Brahmin students.

Mr. D. Srikanta Rao, Devanhalli Taluk.

Mr. D. Srikanta Rao.—The Brahmin community is very backward in Agriculture, Industries and Commerce. I pray that every encouragement may be given to this community which may be treated as backward in this respect. Facilities may be increased to enable them to pursue technical studies.

Reply of Government.—Scholarships are given only to those who are deserving. Out of 38 scholarships granted, 27 are now held by Brahmins.

Mr. R. Gopalaswami Iyer.—Preference should not be given to artisans in giving scholarships.

Third Member of Council.—The artisans scholarships are different from the Technical scholarships. The artisan scholarships are meant for artisans only.

Mr. G. Paramasivaiya.—The object of Technical scholarships is to improve industries and not to fill Government appointments.

SUBJECT No. 65.

Freeships to poor students of communities other than backward in the High School and College Classes.

Messrs. P. Venkappaiya, Shimoga District Board, and Nagarada Narasimha Jois, Nagar Sabha.

Mr. N. Narasimha Jois.—All poor students to whichever class they may belong must be treated alike and freeships and scholarships granted without any distinction to all deserving students.

Dewan.—This is what is now being done as regards freeships.

SUBJECT No. 66.

The *Halekarnatakas* and *Havika* Brahmins to be given the benefit of Backward Class Scholarships, etc

Mr. S. Krishnaswami Rao, Mysore Taluk.

Mr. Krishnaswami Rao.—The object of the Government is to encourage all backward communities whether Brahmin or Non-Brahmin. The Brahmins are composed of many communities, some of which are very backward in education. For instance the communities of *Halekarnatakas* and *Havikas* are backward in education and poorer than many of the communities that are now classed as backward under the Miller Committee report. The members of this community generally live in villages and are not to be found in the Cities. The *Halekarnatakas* are about 20,000 in number. A few of them are Shanbhogs and a few others are school masters while none of them are represented in the higher ranks of the Government service or in any learned profession. The percentage of literacy among them is not more than 5%. The literacy among Mudaliars and Naidus is not less than 6%. While these are treated as backward, the community on whose behalf I am now speaking and whose literacy is less than 5% is not treated as backward. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas visited a few of the villages inhabited by *Havika Brahmins* in his *malnad* tour and was moved by their condition. This community has all along been living in villages and is looked down upon by the city Brahmins. Under these circumstances I pray that the Government may give every encouragement to the people of this community in the same way as Non-Brahmins.

Mr. Karnick Krishna Murthi Rao.—I endorse what has been said by the previous speaker. Some of these men who are living in the *malnad* are really poor and their condition deserves the sympathy of Government.

Dewan.—Noted for consideration.